MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 MARCH 1981

Inter-Arab Affairs

Citing Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, SUNA reported that Sudan has proposed to the Arab League Council that Libya be expelled from the league. The report said Sudan objects to the presence of Soviet "bases" in Libya and indicated that the proposal is a riposte to a Libyan request that Sudan be expelled from the Arab League.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) has called for Sudan's expulsion from the league. According to Damascus radio a DPFLP statement said Sudan's resumption of full diplomatic relations with Egypt and its invitation to the United States to establish "airbases" and use Sudanese territory are violations of previous Arab League summit resolutions. An earlier report by the political editor of the Libyan news agency JANA had sharply criticized the recent decision on the exchange of ambassadors between Sudan and Egypt, while KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, had reported that certain unspecified Arab countries would raise the issue of sanctions against Sudan during the Arab League Council meeting in Tunis this week.

Syria

Al-Asad Speech--Damascus radio and television carried live President Hafiz al-Asad's lengthy speech to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions conference on its 25th anniversary. In his remarks on Jordan, Al-Asad called on King Husayn to open up a front for Palestinian fedayeen action in accordance with a decision of the Arab summit. He said: "Let us open the Jordanian front for all kinds of Palestinian action, and there will be nothing between us to disagree on."

Disturbances in 'Alawite Areas--Amman radio reported that disturbances in Syria have now spread to 'Alawite areas, including Qardahah, the birthplace of President Hafiz al-Asad. The radio said there are 900 detainees in Latakia and Baniyas and also reported renewed acts of violence in Homs and Damascus.

Pakistan

Provisional Constitution--Karachi radio's overseas English service reported that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has promulgated a provisional constitution order that provides for the appointment of vice presidents and the establishment of federal councils. When political activity is permitted, only those political parties registered with the election comission on 30 September 1979 will be entitled to function. New political parties can be formed only with the permission of the chief election commissioner, and the president is empowered to dissolve political parties that he deems to be operating against Islam or Pakistan. The president will also be able to amend the constitution and transfer high court judges. According to a related report by Karachi radio, the order forbids the high court to restrict government preventive detention powers.

Deportation of Mercenaries--The government has ordered the arrest and deportation of six Western nationals who came to Pakistan to fight in Afghanistan as mercenaries, Karachi radio reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed successes near Panjwin and Sayf Sa'd and in the Gilan-e Gharb, Mehran and Shush regions. The Iranians lost 132 troops and 6 tanks, the report said. Tehran radio reported that Iraqi attacks on the western fronts were defeated and claimed that Iranian forces now control Iraqi border regions around Panjwin, Khurmal, Halabuah and the Darbandi Khan Dam. The radio also reported Iraqi air raids on Ilam and Eslamabad, mortar fire on Susangerd and a rocket attack on Ahvaz.

Kurdish Situation

The anti-Iraq Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan radio on 18 March broadcast an appeal from the Kurdistan regional committee of the Iraqi Communist Party calling on "Arabs, Kurds and other minorities" to unite to overthrow Iraq's "fascist dictatorship" and establish a "national democratic coalition" government that would give the Kurdish people true autonomy.

On the other hand, Iraqi media have stressed the support of Kurdish groups for President Saddam Husayn. INA reported on 20 March that in an interview with the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, the secretary general of the Kurdish Revolutionary Party welcomed Saddam Husayn's declared support for "self-rule" for all the "Iranian peoples," emphasized the "cohesion" between the Arab and Kurdish people of Iraq and criticized Iran's treatment of its Kurdish population. On 21 March Baghdad radio broadcast the text of a New Year's cable of "congratulations" sent to President Husayn by the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan. The cable praised the "glorious victories" of Iraq over the "racist Persians." According to a 22 March INA report, the president spent several days in Iraq's Kurdish area, where he visited a number of villages. He told the people of Zakhu district that the Iraqi People's Army now includes 35,000 Kurds.

A 19 March Tehran radio report alleged that Iraqi Kurds attacked the police station in As-Sulaymaniyah, killing the police chief and three policemen. On the same day the radio reported several clashes in Iran's Kurdish region between Iranian forces and "counterrevolutionaries" or "illegal armed groups."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 057 *25 March 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Addresses 19 Mar Revolution Council Session C 1

BANGLADESH

Ziaur Rahman Returns From African Trip D 1
President Toure of Guinea Arrives in Dacca D 1

INDIA

Rao: 'Grave Concern' Over U.S. Arms to Pakistan E 1
Communist MP Assails Installation of U.S. Computer E 2
Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr Continues Visit E 2
Talks With Gandhi E 2
Banquet With Rao E 3
Finance Minister Notes Level of Trade With USSR E 4

PAKISTAN

Reagan's Pakistan Day Message to Ziaul Haq Noted F 1
Western Mercenaries En Route to DRA Deported F 1
MRD Chairman Accuses PPP of Kabul Hijacking F 1
Guinea President Concludes Official Visit F 1
Airport Press Conference F 1
Departure for Bangladesh F 2

IRAN

FRG Paper Interviews Nobari on Hostage Affair I 1
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 23 Mar]
Bazargan Speaks on Behalf of Amir Entezam [KEYHAN 18 Mar] I 4
Bani-Sadr Visits Battlefront in Khuzestan I 6
'Electrical Fault' Cause of 24 Mar Tehran Fire I 7
PARS Director Holds Talks With Indian Minister I 8
ETTELA'AT on Arrests, Executions in Iraq [15 Mar] I 8
Tehran Reports Ad-Da'wah Operations in Iraq I 9
Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communique 445 I 9
Guards Corps Successes, Casualties Reported I 10
Fighting Continues on Various Battlefronts I 10
Position in Iraq Captured I 10
Fighting in West I 11
Ilam, Eslamabad Bombed I 11
Southern Battle Situation I 12
NVOI Lashes Out at Dissidents, 'American Maoists' I 12
Daily Broadcast by Antiregime Radio Reported [Voice of Iran] I 13
Reports Hadavi Resignation I 14
Notes Antiregime Operations I 14

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Parlaimentary Elections To Be Held 9 May P 1

SRI LANKA

Bandaranaike Reelected Freedom Party President P 1

KARMAL ADDRESSES 19 MAR REVOLUTION COUNCIL SESSION

LD250030 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, on 19 March at the fourth session of the DRA Revolution Council--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed members of the Revolution Council. Since the last Revolution Council session, important events have taken place both at the international level and in the life of the people of our country.

The 6-month period since the last Revolution Council session was not a long time, but for revolutionary Afghanistan, which is struggling to build a new life at a time when international imperialism, headed by the wicked international terrorist--that is to say, the United States--Chinese hegemonists, reactionaries of the region and all of their collaborators have waged an undeclared war against us, interfere in our internal affairs and send counterrevolutionary bandits against us to commit acts of terrorism, murder and sabotage, this last 6 months was a long period in the life of our country.

Great victories have been won in the struggle against counterrevolutionaries, reactionaries and imperialism and a large number of those who fell prey to our enemies' campaign and were carrying out activities against the government and the revolution have realized their mistake and have laid down their arms. With expressions of repentance, they have submitted themselves to the government security organs.

Thousands of our compatriots have returned to their independent and peace-loving homeland because of the general amnesty announcements. The curtailment of counterrevolutionary bands in various parts of the country has given our economic development a boost.

In our foreign policy, we are endeavoring to enhance the country's international status. At a time when armed activities are continuing against us from Pakistani and Iranian territory, we try not to be deluded and lose our patience. We are trying to solve existing differences with our neighbors by political means. We are ready to start talks with them on the basis of the DRA statement of 14 May 1980. We expect our neighbors to act with good will in this respect.

A series of laws have been implemented to strengthen the armed forces, police and government information services, which are vital organs in the struggle against internal and external counterrevolutionaries, in defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution and the country's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In connection with the mobilization of the masses in the struggle against counterrevolutionaries, the solidarity of revolutionary legality and other important issues, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Revolution Council Presidium have jointly put forward resolutions, among which we can name the joint resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Revolution Council Presidium dated 25 November 1980, on the solidarity of revolutionary legality.

This resolution reiterated that the firm observance of revolutionary legality is regarded as one of the basic duties of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution and as a guide for the realization of its objectives and aspirations. This resolution obliges the Council of Ministers to control and supervise the implementation of the Basic Principles of the DRA, the laws and ordinances of the Revolution Council and their own decisions, by all employees of the national and regional government administrative machinery.

Similarly, the resolution states that those responsible for state affairs are bound to firmly observe revolutionary legality in their activities. According to this resolution, all ministries and departments are dutybound to take practical action to implement the citizens' legal rights and interests, which are guaranteed by the DRA's Basic Principles, and to consider complaints and petitions rapidly and justly.

The party committees of provinces, ministries and government departments are instructed to consider the above resolution in their meetings and to make use of it in training members of the party to honor the laws of the DRA. They must not compromise on any form of law-breaking or allow any infringement of revolutionary legality by party members without serious consideration and the necessary punishment, irrespective of their post and duty.

The implementation of this resolution must be taken under strict control and serious measures must be taken so that all those responsible for state affairs, all employees of ministries and departments and all members of the party accomplish their duties and obligations responsibly and with lofty aspirations.

To intensify the struggle against criminal counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries of imperialism and reaction; to secure general and total security, peace, tranquility and revolutionary order in the country; and to absorb the broad patriotic forces--including workers, peasants, civil servants, intellectuals, youths and personel of the armed forces who have completed their term of service in the army--in voluntary work in the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a joint resolution has been passed by the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolution Council Presidium of the DRA providing for voluntary work in the organs and units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and approving the rules for granting concessions and rewards to officers, NCO's, soldiers and volunteers connected to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are dutybound to take specific measures as rapidly as possible to implement the above resolution and other bylaws and to strengthen the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with honest cadres, for the objectives and aspirations of the Sawr Revolution.

Esteemed comrades. It is an obvious fact that the exploiters and oppressors who were thrown into the garbage heap of history by the Sawr Revolution are following a course of terrorism, destruction, thievery, conspiracy, murder and plunder and are threatening the noble people of our country. Thus, they are attempting to create obstacles to the realization of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and the changes in our country and are trying to divert them from the democratic order, and thus to impede the building of a new society. Their relentless attempts to restore the old repressive regime and to prevent the success of the Sawr Revolution are doomed to failure.

At present, in the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, the real banner of the revolution is raised over our historic and beloved country.

In conclusion, I emphasize that the people of Afghanistan, under the banner of the Sawr Revolution, are heroically struggling in the ranks of the National Fatherland Front, under the united leadership of the PDPA, for real democracy, social justice, respect for the sacred religion of Islam, respect for local, tribal, and national customs, for the sake of independence, peace, freedom, progress, equality and fraternity.

ZIAUR RAHMAN RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TRIP

BK230815 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Talking to newsmen at Dacca International airport yesterday evening on his return from a 4-day visit to Senegal and Mali, President Zia said his visit to these countries will further strengthen and consolidate his country's ties with Africa. He said there are great possibilities of economic cooperation with the least-developed countries of Africa and we are looking forward to such cooperation. The African countries, on their part, are also eager to cooperate with Bangladesh in various fields.

PRESIDENT TOURE OF GUINEA ARRIVES IN DACCA

BK241720 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Excerpts] President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea was accorded a warm welcome when he arrived in Dacca this evening on a 3-day official visit to Bangladesh. He is accompanied, among others, by Madame Andree Toure. President and Begum Ziaur Rahman received them at the airport.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure called on President Ziaur Rahman this evening at Banga Bhavan soon after his arrival. The two presidents held talks on matters of mutual interest during the meeting.

RAO: 'GRAVE CONCERN' OVER U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

BK250933 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0845 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Statement by P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs, in the Lok Sabha on 25 March, 1981 in response to a calling attention motion regarding "reported fresh supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan by the United States on a massive scale and the reaction of the Government of India with regard thereto."

Mr Speaker, sir: The government have been aware that the new United States administration has been seeking to strengthen its military position in the Indian Ocean region and the Gulf area. Secretary of State Haig stated in evidence to the Congress on March 19, 1981 that the United States was striving for strategic consensus among countries ranging from Pakistan to Egypt. A programme of U.S. economic and military assistance to a number of countries in this region other than Pakistan has been announced. The government have also noted that the U.S. administration has proposed legislative amendments in order to remove the barriers which at present obstruct military supplies to Pakistan because of her nuclear activities. The stated purpose of these actions is said to be to deter "Soviet adventurism" and to protect "vital" Western interests in the Gulf region. In pursuance of this policy, we understand that discussions are currently underway between the Governments of Pakistan and the United States on the grant of fresh military and economic assistance. According to various reports, this assistance could cover a variety of sophisticated arms including aircraft, tanks, antitank missiles and air defence systems. The government have also seen reports about moves to upgrade the 1959 U.S.-Pakistan executive agreement to the status of a security pact with congressional endorsement. As far as the government is aware, these discussions have not yet reached final conclusions.

Sir, as the house is aware, at the recent Nonaligned Conference there was a clear consensus that initiatives should be taken aimed at curbing the growing competition between great powers with special reference to the need to implement the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. As the house is aware the Nonaligned Movement comprises a majority of nations in the world and almost all the littoral states of the Indian Ocean. It may also be noted that the meeting of heads of states of the Islamic Conference had recently affirmed at At-Ta'if that the peace and stability in the Gulf and the security of sea lanes was the exclusive responsibility of the Gulf states without any outside interference. More recently, the foreign ministers of six Gulf countries, namely Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait and Bahrain, have expressed opposition to the presence of outside forces in the Gulf region as such presence is likely to provoke the very intervention it seeks to prevent. In our discussions with many other countries, including all our neighbours in the subcontinent, they have also subscribed to the need to eliminate the great power presence from the Indian Ocean.

Our concern regarding the escalation of great power military presence has been stated repeatedly in this house and elsewhere. Such escalation from one side immediately invites a response from the other side and consequent dangers of confrontation. There is also the danger that the littoral states might find themselves drawn into this competition with the likelihood of exacerbating tensions wherever they already exist in the region. It has long been evident that military force by itself is not the way to preserve peace and stability.

I do not need to cite from examples in the recent past. We would reiterate the need to establish an area of peace and cooperation in our region free from great power presences. We are confident that the countries of the region can resolve their problems more effectively by dialogue among themselves.

Spokesmen of the U.S. administration have referred to the possibility of supplying arms to insurgent groups in Afghanistan.

A Pakistani Government spokesman has however denied that they would permit their country to be used as a conduit for this purpose. While noting this statement, we would like to make it clear that action to the contrary as well as any active participation in building up a "security consensus" in terms of great power rivalries would be inconsistent with the professions that Pakistan had made when they joined the Nonaligned Movement in Havana.

I would like to inform the house that I have personally conveyed to the U.S. Government our grave concern at their reported moves to further militarise the Gulf region and to induct large quantitites of arms into Pakistan. Experience over the last 3 decades has shown that such supplies have usually resulted in setbacks to the process of normalisation within the subcontinent. We have made it known to Pakistan that we are not insensitive to their security concerns and have also assured them that India poses no threat whatsoever to them. We have welcomed their assurances that they intend to move forward within the framework of the Simla Agreement. We ourselves remain committed to this and I am sure that the house will agree that every effort should be made to intensify our dialogue with Pakistan with a view to exploring all possible avenues of preventing our region from becoming a theatre of conflict.

The government is in consultation with a number of countries over this matter and is keeping itself fully abreast of the latest developments. Finally, I would like to assure the house that government shall ensure that the security of the country is in no way compromised.

COMMUNIST MP ASSAILS INSTALLATION OF U.S. COMPUTER

BK241204 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Mar (AFP)--The American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has installed a computer in the United States International Communication Agency (USICA) here for maintaining bio-data of Indian political leaders, intellectuals and scientists, the Parliament was informed today.

Pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI) member Bhupesh Gupta told the upper house of the Parliament that the computer was meant to store information on the subject's weakness, "which could be used for blackmail if persuasion failed in times of need." He suggested that the government should conduct a raid of the premises of the USICA, and seize all materials and dismantle the computer. The computer, he said, was "ostensibly" meant for maintaining the list of 80,900 subscribers for the SPAN magazine published by the U.S. Embassy.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR CONTINUES VISIT

Talks with Candhi

BK241616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] In the general exchange of views on the international situation, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi told the visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr about India's concern over the armament race, particularly the induction of sophisticated weaponry in different parts of the globe. She pointed out that this results in the frittering away of the valuable resources, which could be used for the benefit of millions of people in the Third World.

Pahr apprised the prime minister of the developments in Europe and said it will be wrong to expect detente to remain confined to that continent alone. Pahr had another round of discussions with Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao today.

Banquet With Rao

BK240953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Speaking at the banquet hosted in honour of His Excellency Doctor Willibald Pahr, foreign minister of Austria, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said: "Your Excellency Mr Foreign Minister, distinguished members of the Austrian delegation, friends--it is a matter of particular pleasure for me to welcome you and the distinguished members of your entourage to India soon after my own return from your beautiful country. Although this is your first visit to India we are certainly no strangers to each other. I have already had occasion to be in your charming capital on two occasions in the recent past to participate in the preparatory meetings in the context of the proposed minisummit meeting on international economic cooperation. We also maintained friendly and fruitful contacts in New York during the various sessions of the UN General Assembly. Our two countries have a tradition of close and meaningful bilateral cooperation. I am particularly happy that you have now given us an opportunity to welcome you in our midst.

"Mr Minister, your country evokes in all of us a sense of respect and admiration. Austria had occupied a place of great importance in the history of Europe over several centuries--politically, economically and culturally. Its importance in your part of the world, as indeed in international affairs, is as valid in the context of the present international situation as it has always been. Geography and the course of international events since the Second World War are responsible for the strategic position that Austria occupies in Europe. Your policy of permanent neutrality is as much valid and meaningful in the context of your situation and perception as our own policy of nonalignment from our standpoint. Both stem from an unflinching commitment to world peace and the inalienable right of mankind to a life free in equality and rich in content.

"In the context of the current international tensions, the breakdown of the process of detente, the frightening buildup of armaments and threatening postures of confrontation, a great responsibility, therefore, rests upon those of us who do not subscribe to concepts like military deterrence, armed alliances and show of strength. Let us go hand in hand towards our common goals.

"We are aware of the leading role being played by Austria in the context of the North-South dialogue under the leadership of your distinguished chancellor, His Excellency Doctor Bruno Kreisky. It is our belief, Mr Minister, that peace and prosperity are indivisible. The future of man cannot be perceived in isolation with reference to particular countries or pockets of affluence. There is a fundamental interdependence among the economics of the world. The much talked about dialogue between the North and the South has so far produced little more than rhetoric on the past of our more fortunate brothers in the developed world. The will to demonstrate, in concrete terms, a spirit of accommodation--and indeed a sense of foresight--is sadly missing. It is our hope that the efforts that are currently being undertaken jointly under the auspices of Austria and Mexico to bring to bear attention, at high political level, to international economic issues, will bear fruit in the not too distant future. I would also venture to suggest, Mr Minister, that the fact of economic interdependence is not merely a matter formally accepted by governments but should percolate down to the people at large. It is time that this process, which is itself time consuming, is started consciously in the developed countries.

"Excellency, I need hardly touch upon the strength and closeness of our bilateral relations. These relations are of long standing and multifaceted. It is a matter of gratification for us that, included in your delegation, are distinguished representatives of Austrian industry and commerce. There are, in India, several living monuments to Indo-Austrian economic co-operation; this cooperation now extends to projects in third countries as well. I am confident that your presence here will afford us an opportunity to deepen and diversify further our close economic and commercial links.

"Mr Foreign Minister, Austria has earned renown as a country of great culture and learning. I have personally had the privilege of experiencing your music, art and architecture, all of which have left an indelible impression on my mind. I have found an atmosphere of placidity, altogether ennobling, in the life style of your people which no doubt signifies a high level of culture and refinement. As you know, Excellency, ours is an ancient civilisation and we, in India, have great appreciation for other cultures. Your visit to Agra yesterday would have afforded you an opportunity to see some of facets of our own heritage of which we are very proud.

"Excellency, your stay with us will be brief but I hope that you will find it enjoyable and will carry back pleasant memories of it. I would also like to make a special reference to the very fruitful and constructive discussions which we would be concluding tomorrow.

"Friends, may I now request you all to join me in a toast--to the health and happiness of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of Austria; to the health and happiness of the distinguished foreign minister of Austria and the members of his delegation and to ever increasing friendship and cooperation between our two countries."

In his reply, Foreign Minister of Austria Doctor Willibald Pahr said: "I would not like to end my remarks without having congratulated you on the tremendous economic and scientific progress your great country has achieved. India has become a world-wide sought for partner in implementing technical and industrial projects, particularly in Third World countries. Economic relations have expanded considerably over the past years."

FINANCE MINISTER NOTES LEVEL OF TRADE WITH USSR

BK250410 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The union finance minister, Venkataraman, has called for changes in the international monetary system, so that the restrictive trade policies of the developed countries do not adversely affect the interests of the developing nations. He was inaugurating the fifth meeting of the Indo-Soviet Planning Group in New Delhi yesterday.

From a modest beginning of 1.3 crore rupees in 1953, the trade between India and the Soviet Union has reached the level of 1,374 crore rupees in 1979-80. At present, more than 50 projects are at different stages of implementation.

REAGAN'S PAKISTAN DAY MESSAGE TO ZIAUL HAQ NOTED

BK250628 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] President Reagan has assured Pakistan that the cordiality and mutual understanding between the two countries, which is the basis of the relations between them, will be strengthened. He conveyed this in a congratulatory message to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on the occasion of Pakistan Day.

WESTERN MERCENARIES EN ROUTE TO DRA DEPORTED

BK250626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The government has ordered the immediate arrest and deportation of six Western nationals who came to Pakistan to fight in Afghanistan as mercenaries. This decision is in accordance with the policy of the government that Pakistan will not allow the use of its territory for the dispatch of arms and troops to Afghanistan.

MRD CHAIRMAN ACCUSES PPP OF KABUL HIJACKING

BK241400 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan, president of the Muslim Conference and current chairman of the so-called Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD], has reiterated that the high command of the defunct Pakistan People's Party [PPP] was behind the recent hijacking incident and other terrorist activities in the country and that there cannot be two opinions on the matter.

Addressing a press conference in Lahore, he said the defunct PPP is circulating foreign money in the educational institutions and is also responsible for the smuggling of arms into the country. Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan pointed out that terrorism cannot bring democracy to the country. He said that terrorism and democracy are incompatible.

GUINEA PRESIDENT CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Airport Press Conference

BK241150 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea has said that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who is a member of the Islamic ummah, has made a valuable contribution toward (?the task) of the commission to bring about peace between Iran and Iraq. He was talking to newsmen about peace between Iran and Iraq. He was talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport this afternoon before his departure for Bangladesh, at the end of a 3-day visit to Pakistan. He said the qualitative contribution made by the Pakistan president would enable the mission to achieve complete success and, in fact, of bringing an end to the conflict.

President Sekou Toure said we have a great deal of hope about the success of our mission, since we have undertaken the task in the name of the entire Islamic community.

The Guinea president, who is the head of the Islamic ummah peace committee, said since they are fully conscious of the responsibility of their mission, they had decided to complete their task with full objectivity and honesty. He said the mission neither stood for Iran against Iraq nor for Iraq against Iran. It wants peace and justice. He said the mission was not in the form of court or tribunal to pronounce judgment. They were acting according to the principles of the holy Koran.

President Toure said their hope about peace between Iran and Iraq has been brightened, as the intensity of fighting had considerably diminished since the commission started its work. He said they had been welcomed both in Tehran and Baghdad in a spirit of brotherhood and confidence.

The Guinea president said an end to the Iran-Iraq war would enable the Islamic ummah to concentrate on such urgent problems as Palestine, Afghanistan and the plight of the Muslim minorities in other countries who are undergoing (?difficulties).

President Sekou Toure expressed his gratitude to the hospitality extended to him during his stay in Pakistan. He invited President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit Guinea and participate in the national day celebrations on the 14th of next month.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed his heartiest thanks for the warm compliments paid to him by President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Departure for Bangladesh

BK241138 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The Guinea president was given a warm sendoff (?during) his departure from Islamabad to Dacca this afternoon. He was seen off by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Others present to bid him farewell included Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi, Chief of the Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, central ministers, high civil and military officials, prominent citizens and members of the diplomatic corps.

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS NOBARI ON HOSTAGE AFFAIR

DW250916 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Mar 81 pp 163-168

[Interview with 'Ali Reza Nobari, chief of the Iranian Central Bank; place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Nobari, how is the return of the Iranian funds frozen by the U.S. Government because of the hostage affair going?

Nobari: By order of President Carter, between $14 billion and $15 billion were blocked. But not all of what we previously had has been returned. True, the Iranian assets in Europe were paid back, but we had to pay all of our foreign debts with them. This means that we actually received nothing of the $5.5 billion frozen in Europe. We did receive the $2.5 billion deposited with the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank.

SPIEGEL: Is the release of the funds handled by the courts or by the governments?

Nobari: You have to differentiate between two things: On one hand, there are the Iranian assets in Europe, which were not blocked by the courts. These assets were given to U.S. banks to cover the $5 billion loans raised by Iran.

On the other hand, there are Iranian assets in the United States. These assets were blocked by court rulings, and that's where the problem lies. Since the Reagan administration does not recognize the Algiers declaration, it has not given the order to release these assets. These funds are blocked until the U.S. courts cancel the previous order on the freeze.

SPIEGEL: What strategy is the Iranian Government pursuing, given the risk that the Reagan administration may not fulfill the Algiers agreement?

Nobari: The Iranian Government was aware of this risk and hoped that the affair might be brought to a conclusion with Carter. However, a lot of time was lost because it took so long to settle the hostage affair; meanwhile, Reagan took office.

So it is now up to Algeria, which has assumed trusteeship, to exert a certain pressure on the international public, as well as on public opinion in the United States, which then would have to exert pressure on the Reagan administration, although I am convinced that because of the hostage affair public opinion in the United States is not very much inclined to work in favor of Iran. Iran has become isolated because of this affair. Only by winning the sympathy of the Americans and the Europeans can pressure be exerted on Reagan.

SPIEGEL: Naturally, this would require a radical change in Iran's policy toward the United States. How do you assess the chances? Is a compromise possible at all, given the present system of power in Iran?

Nobari: There are two principles. First, there is the fight for Iran's territorial independence. The shah's regime allowed the Americans to have predominance in Iran. This predominance had to be broken. Adhering to this principle, Iran must present itself to the world public in a way that rules out every reason to fear or despise the country. To this end we have to win over the press, radio and television. In short, it will be a public relations feat.

SPIEGEL: But international cooperation is based on the observance of certain rules and the hostage affair was a violation of these rules. It has brought the whole of Iran into the dock. How do you plan to regain this credit, which you gambled away so thoughtlessly?

Nobari: There were two phases in the hostage affair. First there was the spontaneous reaction by the people to the fact that the shah was invited to the United States. In the second phase, the affair was used as a weapon by rival power groups. At that point the affair started to get out of hand. This played an important role both in and outside Iran.

The fact, for example, that Reagan came to power is clearly attributable to the hostage affair. Carter, too, exploited the hostage affair by using it against his rivals in the election campaign. Reagan, however, was more successful at it. In fact, the hostage affair was a matter of worldwide significance. The nations of the world have realized that it is possible to fight the United States.

SPIEGEL: The people surrounding President Bani-Sadr worked hard for the release of the hostages, so as to enable Iran to deal with more important problems. Another reason why Bani-Sadr worked for the hostages' release was that he did not want to give the rightists in the United States any ammunition. Now the rightists in the United States have come to power. So Bani-Sadr was right.

Nobari: Bani-Sadr said that this problem diverted the attention of the Iranian people from the really important problems. The main task was to change the social and economic structures to achieve human progress by creating a new revolutionary man. The revolution was to serve all of mankind. Bani-Sadr and his friends say that the hostage affair diverted us from the greatest task...

SPIEGEL: ... economic reconstruction?

Nobari: The renewal of society, placing the revolution at the service of mankind. We would have shown more revolutionary greatness if we had pursued this aim instead of getting involved in such banalities.

SPIEGEL: Let's get back to economic problems. What will the Americans do with the shah's property? Do you have any idea as to the extent of the shah's property?

Nobari: The shah stole from our country for 37 years. His father had done the same. The shah's father was originally a simple soldier. He possessed absolutely nothing when he came to power. At the end of his time in office, about one third of the country was private property under his control.

His son continued the larceny. But larceny on a high political level is usually hard to prove. Little evidence exists regarding commissions he pocketed for the sale of oil and for arms deals. But so far the amount we have determined adds up to about $8 billion. It cannot be fully determined how much of this was taken out of the country.

SPIEGEL: Does that mean that the $8 billion are not only in the United States?

Nobari: No, there are $500 million at the most in the United States. But it is also possible that all of the money has been withdrawn from the United States in the meantime.

SPIEGEL: But you are still negotiating with the United States?

Nobari: The U.S. Government must prohibit the shifting of the shah's property to other countries. Further, Washington must state that it is a crime to hide these deposits. Moreover, the accounts must be laid open to the Iranian authorities, so that Iran can alert American courts. Legal procedures are the only chance for us to get hold of the property of the shah and his family, if it is still there.

SPIEGEL: And your American lawyers have already embarked on that path?

Nobari: Very concrete steps have been taken. Iran has achieved absolutely nothing in this matter through the hostage affair, except the fact that the American Government has stated that it would prevent the transfer of the shah's property from the country.

SPIEGEL: How about money deposited in West European banks in case he had to flee?

Nobari: The situation is different in Europe. Our lawyers have initiated legal procedures. We have achieved some success in Switzerland already. An order of attachment has been obtained on the shah's residence in St Moritz. Now our lawyers must prove to the court that this property belongs to the Iranian people and that it must be returned to the Iranian people.

SPIEGEL: Is that all that has been achieved so far?

Nobari: This is the only concrete success so far.

SPIEGEL: Iran urgently needs foreign currency. The oil wells are only barely productive at this point. What do you do to fill the gaps in the Iranian budget?

Nobari: The Central Bank has used its dollar reserves to finance the war with Iraq. Naturally, if the government has no money, it can make up for the budget deficit through the bank. But that is no solution. The coverage of the deficit must be achieved through increased production in the country. This in turn presupposes certain social conditions. A person who feels safe in the streets, who is certain that he will not be attacked, that he will not be arrested at night, can develop his creative abilities to the advantage of the economy.

The security of man is simultaneously very important for us when it comes to his freedom; the elimination of classes and of the rule of man over man is an indispensable prerequisite for the functioning of the economy.

SPIEGEL: On security, do you believe that Ayatollah Khomeyni will support President Bani-Sadr in his efforts to reestablish the safety of the citizen?

Nobari: That remains to be seen; he himself has publicly brought up the question of torture in Iranian prisons.

SPIEGEL: Is there torture in Iranian prisons?

Nobari: As you know, the president has personally condemned the torturing. We have at present a committee in Iran that is supposed to investigate whether there is torture in Iranian prisons. Naturally, no result is available so far.

SPIEGEL: The president has many enemies. Does he also have friends in the clerical camp?

Nobari: Yes, there are many clerics in Iran who support Bani-Sadr. They realize that Bani-Sadr is the only one who has been accepted by the majority of the people and who knows how the economy can be saved.

BAZARGAN SPEAKS ON BEHALF OF AMIR ENTEZAM

LD251025 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 Mar 81 p 14, 16

[Unattributed report: "Details of the Trial of Amir Entezam"]

[Excerpts] Court No 1 of the Central Islamic Revolution Court, presided over by the shar' magistrate and president of the Central Islamic Revolution Courts, Ayatollah Mohammadi Gilani, yesterday began the trial of Abbas Amir Entezam, the provisional government's deputy prime minister and spokesman and former ambassador to Sweden, charged with having relations with America and meeting certain Americans living in Iran. [passage omitted describing scene and introductory remarks of witness engineer Mehdi Bazargan, former prime minister of Iran]

[Bazargan] "I have no information so far as to the contents of the indictment and I have not seen the documents or the evidence referred to. I do not wish to act as his [Entezam's] defense counsel. I do not know whether he even has a defense counsel."

Amir Entezam replied: "No, I have no defense counsel."

Engineer Bazargan then described the position held by Amir Entezam in the provincial government: "He was the deputy prime minister for public relations and a government spokesman. As deputy prime minister for public relations, he was in contact with journalists, the state authorities and other groups. He also had contact with foreign representatives and ambassadors resident in Iran; it was usually through him that meetings were arranged and talks held."

On Amir Entezam's becoming ambassador to Sweden, Bazargan said: "He was presented as Iran's ambassador to Sweden at the foreign minister's suggestion and with government approval, the imam's agreement and his own acceptance."

On the detention of his deputy, Bazargan said: "Amir Entezam's detention followed disclosures on television by the student followers of the imam's line. I was greatly upset and surprised, since I saw how this was based solely on assertions supported by statements from persons known to be corrupt and hostile to us.

"Amir Entezam was arrested when he returned to Tehran from Sweden, where as a government official he had attended a seminar for Foreign Ministry staff; after the arrest he was openly charged with spying--a charge which, according to the Koranic verses quoted here today, is one of the most serious that exists in Islam. On the day following his arrest, I contacted the revolution prosecutor general--I cannot remember whether this was in person or by telephone--and 2 days after the arrest, the investigating inspector visited me at the prime minister's office in his official capacity apart from the 2 or 3 documents that the student followers of the imam's policy had shown on television, on the bases of which they had made their assertions, he showed me about 20 to 30 more documents that the students had given the revolution prosecutor's office in condensed form, and I studied them."

Bazargan then referred to his talks with the investigating inspector in the following terms: "The inspector asked me whether the meetings referred to in the documents discovered at the American Embassy indicating contacts between the provisional government spokesman and certain American authorities had been undertaken with or without my knowledge and permission. I replied: "Without going into detail, I must say that the documents adduced as evidence are minutes, prepared and filed away in accordance with established custom whenever embassy employees or staff meet individuals." I told the inspector that this was not a case of secret reports or of intelligence being passed.

"In addition to the meetings between Amir Entezam and certain Americans, the latter held talks at the prime minister's office with Dr Yazdi, Dr Sehabi, myself and others, and they gave minutes of the proceedings at the talks with the Iranian authorities to their own people.

"The foreign minister of the time and I were informed of all instances and we gave our permission for or even ordered the contacts. None of these was secret or traitorous; they took place with the permission and knowledge of myself and other state officials and were of an official nature.

"Following this discussion, the inspector asked me: 'If you knew of all of these instances and they all took place on your orders, there was and is no question of espionage. I said: 'No, espionage is ruled out.' The inspector said: 'That is my view, too.'"

Bazargan continued: "Even the revolution prosecutor general agreed with this view. However, as to the things that found their way into the dossier, or were discovered--I cannot reject or deny them. He must do so himself and he must answer the court as necessary.

"The inspector asked me what Amir Entezam meant by the term 'exchange of information' when he said that 'in the Swedish capital, an exchange of information might take place.'

"I replied that the exchange of information had taken place with my knowledge but that it was from me that the suggestion had come, following consultation with the foreign minister."

Engineer Bazargan then spoke about the American spy posts in Iran: "Following the victory of the glorious Islamic revolution in Iran, we realized that during the shah's rule America had set up 25 or 26 listening posts across the country for espionage. During the revolution and the attacks mounted by the people aimed at the occupation of government buildings, a number of these posts were discovered and taken over by the people and some of the equipment was damaged.

"In the region of Hajir, there was a post that I inspected, accompanied by Dr Chamran, deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs.

"The equipment at this post was so powerful that it could pick up telephone conversations anywhere in Iran. Throughout the country, the Americans were able to monitor all comings and goings, all conversations and operations; but, because experts and staff operating the equipment had fled during and after the revolution, we were unable to make use of it, and only certain items could be operated by the homafaran and the Iranian experts.

"Certain departmental officials who were responsible for and in charge of such equipment, such as the SAVAK Eighth Bureau and other SAVAK bureaus, had been killed. This office had the task of combatting local and foreign spies and enemies of Iran. The army's Second Bureau and sections of the Police Department that had been able to operate the equipment was had also been disbanded; the provisional government was like a body that cannot function, without eyes, ears or senses. This was the sort of government we took over, forgetting for a moment the economy, finance and banking."

The Activities of Russian Spies in Iran

Continuing his statement, engineer Bazargan said: "Furthermore, we discovered and actually witnessed activity on the part of Soviet spies operating across the border--including those whom we had known were both inside and outside the Tudeh Party since the Tudeh's beginnings--and we observed that something was happening on the Iran-Soviet border.

"Dr Chamran and his associates discovered that a Russian helicopter had landed in the Dash-e Mughan plain and unloaded a number of boxes, which were then loaded into a jeep, thus entering the country. Similar incidents took place in Kordestan and other regions at a time when we were without intelligence facilities. This information was gained solely through a number of persons who worked with Dr Chamran without hope of reward.

"In my view, my main testimony is that a plan was devised whereby we would seek the help of the Soviet ambassador, so we summoned him and said: 'You say that you are on the side of the Islamic Republic of Iran and have officially recognized our revolution, of which you consider yourselves supporters and defenders, and you wish to smash the opposing side, (?America). We asked him to inform us of the activities in Iran of his opponents, the Americans. We said the same to the American ambassador. The Americans were acquainted with our secret codes, and we asked them to give us all of the information they had on their opponents (the Soviet Union). In diplomatic terms, this is what is meant by 'exchange of information.' Of course, the exchange of information between us and the Soviet Union was one sided, since we had no information to give them, and we would not regard as gospel truth anything they were to give us. The Russians gave us no information but the Americans did; and this is what is meant by Mr Amir Entezam's remark that 'if we go there (meaning Sweden), it will be better.' Anyway, a spy works for one side only.

"I explained this to the inspector and I said that I would tell the honorable court that, if there were any crimes, sin or treachery, I should be the one to come to court, not he. Dr Chamran and Dr Yazdi were also privy to this. One day, the American Embassy charge d'affaires and the American Middle East intelligence official visited us and, in the presence of myself, Dr Yazdi, Chamran and Amir Entezam, gave us information about the Iraqi Army and the supporters and opponents of Saddam Husayn, and we asked questions about Afghanistan and Imam Musa as-Sadr. The information on Afghanistan subsequently turned out to be true. Thus, Amir Entezam was no spy; rather, we were deriving benefit. They gave us the information they had on the Russian forces in Afghanistan and on Iraq. For example, they said that many troops in the west of Iraq had been moved to the east and that Iraqi airborne troops were loyal to Saddam, while there were shortcomings in other sections of the Iraqi Army."

The president of the court then asked the accused: "Did you wish to have a lawyer?"

Amir Entezam said: "Yes, and I have written several letters about this."

The court president said: "Good. What better lawyer than Mr Bazargan."

Amir Entezam said: "He is not staying here all the time."

The court president said: "This is not the sort of court where you can be fussy over matters concerning advocacy. Mr Bazargan has just given evidence and also defended you."

Mr Bazargan said: "I was not in the picture."

The court president: "Since we have things to do, the court will adjourn until after the New Year."

BANI-SADR VISITS BATTLEFRONT IN KHUZESTAN

LD241738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in the Province of Khuzestan this evening to supervise the operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The president inspected installations and operations behind a battlefront in this province. According to the same report, this inspection, which lasted 3 hours, was also attended by Dr Chamran, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council.

The officials in charge and the workers, who are busy here day and night, informed the president of their progress. Dr Bani-Sadr thanked them for their efforts and called upon them to continue and increase their efforts, in order to destroy the Iraqi mercenaries as soon as possible.

'ELECTRICAL FAULT' CAUSE OF 24 MAR TEHRAN FIRE

LD241136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Following the fire that broke out in the Central Islamic Revolution Committee at 0630 today, the office of the Central Islamic Revolution Committee announced in a statement that the fire was caused by an electrical fault that developed in a second-floor room of the Central Committee building; the fire was brought under control with the help of fire-fighting personnel, our brothers in the air force and revolution guards. Fortunately, nobody was hurt in this incident and the damage caused to the building was minor.

According to PARS, this morning, as a result of an electrical fault on the second floor of the Central Islamic Revolution Committee situated in Baharestan Square, a small fire broke out, which was brought under control and put out, with the help of our military brothers and guardsmen, after 2 hours. According to the report, this fire did not result in any loss of life or casualties. During the fire, some light ammunition in the building exploded. The Central News Bureau correpondent interviewed two eyewitnesses and an official, as follows:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] At 0630 today an explosion was heard at the Headquarters of the Central Islamic Revolution Committee in the western part of Tehran. In order to inform you about the details of the explosion, I will interview two of the eyewitnesses of the incident and ask them to please give their account of the incident.

[First eyewitness] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The main cause of the fire was an electrical fault in the wiring system inside the ammunition store. The sparks set the curtains on fire.

[Correspondent] Did the firefighting personnel arrive at the scene in time?

[First eyewitness] Yes, as far as I know they set out as soon as they heard the alarm and began their work.

[Correspondent] You are an eyewitness, would you tell us if there was any loss of life?

[First eyewitness] No, there was no loss of life; two people who were in the building left just in time.

[Correspondent] Were they injured?

[First eyewitness] No, nobody was injured.

[Correspondent] You, Sir.

[Second eyewitness] The incident happened as this gentleman said. The only point to be made is that this event might be blown out of all proportion by foreign radios and it might be said that an ammunition depot exploded.

As you have seen for yourself, and it has been filmed to be shown on TV later, it is obvious that a second-floor room could not be chosen as an ammunition depot according to security rules. As you see, a few of the second-floor rooms have been damaged. The room was used as an ammunition store and an electrical fault in the wiring system of the amplifier started the fire; the ammunition in the room exploded when the fire reached it. As I said, foreign radios, internal counterrevolution, the left and right will try to blow this incident all out of proportion. But this is the way it happened. It is left to the people to see the facts and decide for themselves. [passage indistinct, presumably including interviews with an official] [end recording]

PARS DIRECTOR HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN MINISTER

GF250527 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Kamal Gharazi, PARS director and director of the Supreme Defense Council's Publicity Headquarters, currently visiting India, has held talks with the Indian information and broadcasting minister and Indian External Affairs Ministry officials. During the meetings, discussion centered on ways and means of bolstering bilateral relations and cooperation among news networks in Asian countries to counter imperialist news networks.

ETTELA'AT ON ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS IN IRAQ

LD241047 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 Mar 81 p 2, 12

[Central News Bureau and PARS reports: "Saddam Shoots 40 Dissident Military Personnel"]

[Excerpts] According to a report by the Central News Bureau and PARS, after Iraqi forces had taken up position in the city of Panjwin to confront the Islamic Republic of Iran's forces, the people of the city staged protest demonstrations against this measure and against Saddam's regime and were fired on by Saddam's lackeys, as a result of which a number of innocent Iraqi muslims were martyred and wounded.

According to the Central News Bureau report, pursuing their ongoing struggle against the Baghdad regime, the Iraqi Muslim people took eight of Saddam's lackeys hostage, then left the city and executed two of them. In an attack on the governor general's office in As-Sulaymaniyah, Iraqi Muslims also killed two persons; according to the same report, in an attack by the Iraqi Muslims on the Iraqi Ba'th Party building in Siyyid Sediq, one person was killed and several were injured.

In other attacks by the Iraqi Muslims in the regions of Qareh-Dagh, Qal'eh Dizeh, Jalm, and Dasht-e Jalalabad in Iraq, the Baghdad lackey forces suffered losses and four of their trucks were destroyed. Some 24 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed and a number of them were wounded. In addition, one Iraqi post was disarmed and a number of troops stationed there were taken hostage by the Muslims.

Tehran, PARS--In the cities of 'Amara, Basra, Kazemeyn and Najaf, demonstrations were staged last week against Saddam's regime by Iraqi Muslims of different classes; the war imposed by Iraq on the Islamic revolution was condemned.

Quoting informed sources, the PARS correspondent added: Lackeys of Saddam's regime have disarmed a group of 10 soldiers and another group of 30 for being unwilling to go to war against the defense forces of the Islamic revolution of Iran. The officers in charge of the two groups were Abdolkarim Kadkhoda Saleh and Abdol Mohammad, son of Abdollah, from Thalath Babakhani.

According to a reliable report, in an operation against the At-Tikriti regime in the Halabcheh area of Iraq, Mohammad Taqi, son of Mohammad Saleh Beyvandi, and two of his companions were also killed.

TEHRAN REPORTS AD-DA'WAH OPERATIONS IN IRAQ

GF251117 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party has issued the following statement on operations carried out [in Iraq] last week:

In His exalted name. 1. One of our party's groups blew up the bridge over the Shatt al-'Arab between Al-'Ashar and At-Tannumah in Basra. This resulted in the destruction of parts of the bridge and disruption of aggressive military activity via this bridge.

2. A group of our valiant mujahidin blew up the Basra oil refinery in the Ash-Shu'aybah district. This resulted in the destruction of huge parts of this refinery.

3. A group of our party mujahidin attacked a police assembly point of the agent At-Tikriti regime in Basra. The attack resulted in the killing and wounding of a number of agents. Our group returned safely to base.

4. A group of our party mujahidin attacked one of the dreadful prisons of the At-Tikriti regime in the (Az-Zahra') district between al-'Ashar and (Mahalat al-Jumhuriyah) in Basra. The mujahidin used several kinds of weapons in their courageous attack. This resulted in the annihilation of the prison guards. The so-called People's Army intervened, in order to prevent the release of the prisoners. Our mujahidin clashed with the regime's mercenaries and killed and wounded a number of them.

It is worth noting that the above-mentioned operations took place last week. Glory to our devout martyrs and grace and shame to the agent At-Tikriti regime.

22 March 1981

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 445

LD242144 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Communique 445 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the most exalted. These are part of the operations carried out by Islamic forces in the past 24 hours:

A. On the (Raqaqiyeh) front: The Iraqi aggressors, on 23 March, launched a new assault and were faced with resistance from the Iranian forces. In this clash they lost two helicopters and four tanks and were forced to retreat.

Second: Yesterday, the Islamic combatants put the enemy positions on the Abadan front under artillery fire; as a result four enemy bunkers and one vehicle were destroyed. In these clashes, a number of Iraqi forces were either killed or wounded. Due to enemy artillery fire, one of the Iranian outposts was damaged and two of our brothers were injured. The residential area of Abadan was subjected to the enemy's long-range artillery fire and as a result several houses were damaged.

Third: Yesterday, on most of the Ahvaz front, the exchange of fire between our forces and the enemy continued.

On the Karkheh Kur front, due to the heavy arms and artillery fire of the combatants of the Islamic revolution, nine entrenchments and one tank of the enemy were destroyed and seven of the aggressors were either killed or injured.

B. On the western front: First: Yesterday, on one of the Gilan-e Gharb fronts, the Iraqi Army positions were shelled by the Iranian forces and the enemy forces had to flee, while 50 or 60 Iraqi forces were killed or wounded. Other positions of the heathen Iraqi forces on these fronts were shelled by the Iranian forces and one ammunition depot and two Iraqi bunkers were destroyed.

Second: Yesterday, in a series of operations on the Marivan front, one Iraqi outpost was destroyed by the Iranian forces. In these operations, 60 Iraqi soldiers were killed and 6 Kalashnikov machineguns, as well as 2 pieces of an RPG-7 and a large amount of ammunition, were taken as booty by the Iranian forces. On 21 March, the Iranian forces suffered five martyrs and several injured.

GUARDS CORPS SUCCESSES, CASUALTIES REPORTED

LD242130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Statement of the Public Relations Office of the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We hereby wish to inform our Muslim, revolutionary nation about some of the operations carried out by the self-sacrificing combatants of the corps of Islam over the past 2 days.

A guerrilla unit, made up of the heroic guards and our army brothers, penetrated 4 km inside Iraqi territory and, in a valiant assault, occupied the Iraqi (Kut Man) post. During operations to occupy this post, which was totally destroyed by the troops of Islam, a number of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were either killed or wounded and large quantities of the infidel's light and heavy weapons were captured by the forces of right. Also, as observed by our brother guards, thanks to heavy artillery fire from the army an enemy ammunition dump in the Iraqi township of (Harginah) was set ablaze; the flames caused by the explosions could be seen for hours afterward.

In the Miando'ab region, a fierce clash took place between personnel of the revolution guards corps and the armed outlaw minigroups and, as a result, three of our brother guards were wounded.

On the southern fronts, on the Shush-(Danial) axis, a mortar unit of our brother guards opened intense fire on enemy positions in this region and, as a result, an ammunition dump of the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels was totally destroyed.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

FIGHTING CONTINUES ON VARIOUS BATTLEFRONTS

LD241738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] According to PARS, today, following the capture of an Iraqi post on the border strip in western Iran by revolution guards, the Iraqi flag raised over the post was replaced with an Iranian one. The post is situated inside Iraq, in the region opposite Marivan.

According to the administrative-political deputy governor general of Kermanshah and Lieutenant Parsapur, the coordinator of the Kordestan joint operations staff, a group of revolution guards, aided by other Iranian fighters, attacked and captured the post.

According to the same report, the Iraqi forces fled, leaving behind four dead and a large amount of arms and ammunition, which were seized by the guards.

Fighting in West

LD241742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] According to a PARS correspondent who visited Gilan-e Gharb, Posht-e Tange-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Rijab, (Shaneshin) and (Bamzardeh), exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire between Iranian and Iraqi forces continued throughout the day, from Gilan-e Gharb to the extreme end of Zahab.

According to the same report, the commander of the 81st Armored Division and the commander of Zahab operations, who were present on the heights in the area, led the battle.

In Gilan-e Gharb, last night and today, our forces bravely resisted Iraqi attacks, foiling the fifth Iraqi attempt to recapture the Chaghalvand and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Consequently, the remainder of the enemy airborne battalion was completely routed on this front today.

In an interview with the political-administrative deputy governor general of Kermanshah, PARS learned that our forces are stationed on the highest heights in the Marivan region and that all of Iraq's border regions, Halabjah, Biarreh, Siyyid Sediq, Panjwin, (Khormal) and the dam and lake of (Darbandi Khan), are under our complete control.

According to the same report, 2 days ago Iranian Army artillery fire destroyed the Biarreh garrison in Iraq. The resultant flames and smoke could be seen for some time.

According to reports received from other fronts, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continue on the Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Meymak and Kan-e Sakht fronts, and the Iranian forces are crushing all enemy activity on the spot.

Yesterday, during two guerrilla operations on the (?Nelerolan) pass, in the Zahab region, one Iraqi observation post was destroyed, four Iraqis were killed and six were wounded. Also, during the same operations, one enemy ammunition tent was set ablaze by RPG-7 fire.

Last night on the (Nelibeye)-Zahab-(Yaran) dirt road, a group of Feda'iyan-e Imam Khomeyni destroyed an Iraqi vehicle with RPG-7 fire, killing its crew.

Ilam, Eslamabad Bombed

LD242140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] According to PARS, several aggressive Iraqi planes bombed Ilam and Eslamabad this evening and by dropping bombs and firing missiles injured a group of people and destroyed several houses. Military experts believe that these planes were probably Russian Tupolev's.

On the basis of the same report, the raid on Ilam was carried out at 1830 and that on Eslamabad at 1833.

The same report states that the governor of Eslamabad visited those injured in the incident. The exact number of casualties from today's crime by Saddam's blasphemous mercenaries will be announced later.

Southern Battle Situation

LD242124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] According to PARS, artillery and mortar fire continues on the Susangerd and Karkheh Kur fronts. During the past 24 hours, Saddam's mercenaries opened heavy fire on Susangerd; during this period five defenders of this city were martyred by mortar fire and seven were injured. During the same period, four wounded combatants from other fronts were taken to Ahvaz hospitals.

Yesterday, the combatants of the irregular forces opened mortar fire on enemy positions in the vicinity of the villages of Sariyeh and (Buqabiyeh), destroying two bulldozers and several personnel trenches of Saddam's mercenaries. Several of the enemy forces were either killed or wounded. Following these operations, enemy vehicles were seen transferring the casualties and corpses.

NVOI LASHES OUT AT DISSIDENTS, 'AMERICAN MAOISTS'

TA241953 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 March carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was entitled "Let Us Strive Toward Creating Real Unity." It said: The imam has repeatedly--and again in his special message--called on all government figures and responsible officials to cooperate and refrain from resorting to any measure that could lead to the weakening of the Islamic Republic, especially under the current exceptional conditions. The imam is completely correct in his view that the safeguarding of the Islamic Republic and the gains of the revolution depends on the unity of the people and of all the true forces that believe in and are committed to the revolution. In fact, the basic element and lever that can and must unite and harmonize all of the revolutionary forces and all individuals who sincerely believe in uplifting Iran and safeguarding its independence and freedom is that same popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam.

The experience of all people's, popular and anti-imperialist revolutions, including that of the glorious revolution of our nation, has demonstrated that the basis for cooperation, unity and solidarity among members of society is loyalty to the revolution, the revolutionary gains and to the popular and anti-imperialist line, that of the imam. In the present critical conditions, when the counterrevolution, hand-in-hand with world-devouring U.S. imperialism, is engaged in hatching various fresh plots against the gains of our nation's revolution and its leader, the way to thwart these plots and to create real and lasting unity among the people is the consistent implementation of extensive programs to crush the principle base of internal counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism: the capitalists and the big landowners. In this way, one can mobilize and equip the masses millions to safeguard the iman's line, the gains of the revolution, the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic and the independence and freedom of Iran.

The second commentary was entitled "The Maoists Are in The First Rank of The Counter-revolution." In our country one cannot find a single act and plot against the Islamic Republic in which the homemade or American Maoists have not had a hand. From Kordestan to Baluchestan, from Gonbad to Azarbayjan and from Gilan to Khorasan, everywhere, the American Maoists have actively participated in the plots and all subversive activities against the Islamic Republic. In the Province of Khorasan, too, the American Maoists, associated with the Peykar group, hand-in-hand with the big capitalists, landowners, khans and liberals and the so-called Afghan mojahedin, are actively taking part in all of the counterrevolutionary plots.

One of the dangerous plans of the counterrevolution, including the American Maoists, is setting the Sunni and Shi'ite compatriots against each other. Today, Khorasan Province has been transformed into the arena of counterrevolutionary forces and American Maoists. Among the counterrevolutionary measures carried out by the united front of the counterrevolution against the Islamic Republic of Iran are armed activities in the mountains, the creation of clashes and tension and the aggravation of dissatisfaction.

The danger of the counterrevolution in Khorasan cannot be overlooked. The plottings of the American Maoists is a danger toward which one cannot be indifferent. The authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran are, without doubt, aware of the existence of such dangers; therefore, they should not underestimate this danger. The way to alleviate it is not only through resort to force; one must act in a way that allows the gains of the revolution to apply to each and every member of the Iranian nation and to all individuals committed to the revolution, be they Sunni or Shi'ite, religious or secular. Monopoly-seeking, superficiality and egocentrism must be put aside. Everybody, especially responsible officials, should strive to broaden the revolution. Only then can the people be attracted to the revolution more than ever, and the plots of the counterrevolution, including the American Maoists, be foiled.

DAILY BROADCASTS BY ANTIREGIME RADIO REPORTED

GF221927 [Editorial Report] A clandestine station that identified itself as the "Voice of Iran", broadcasting in Persian, was initially intercepted at 1830 GMT on 22 March carrying a commentary on dissent against Khomeyni's regime, followed by music and patriotic poetry. The station signed off at 1900 GMT with the following announcement:

"Dear listeners, we now end tonight's broadcast of Voice of Iran (Sedayeh Iran] and invite you to listen to the morning broadcast of the Voice of Iran 0700-0730 [0330-0400 GMT] on the shortwave 19-meter band. The evening program of the Voice of Iran will be broadcast as usual tomorrow night 2135-2230 [1805-1900 GMT] on the shortwave 21-meter band. Be successful."

The Voice of Iran was again heard between 1805 and 1900 GMT on 23 March. It began with a largely indistinct opening announcement, followed by music. A program summary was carried and then a newscast, which was unmonitorable. This was followed by a review of an article published in (?STRATEGICAL POLITICAL RESEARCH), an article in a clandestine Iranian weekly PAYAM, published in London, and a review of an unidentified clandestine Iranian newspaper item about corruption in the present Islamic Republic Government.

Following additional music the station broadcast a lengthy commentary on events leading to the weakening of the Iranian Air Force and on its correct procurement policies prior to the revolution. This was followed by music, a report on the economic situation in Iran and news on the sale of Iranian gold in neighboring countries and on the continuous printing of worthless money by the Khomeyni government.

The closing announcement was as follows: "Dear listeners, our evening program ends here. We entrust you to God until our next program tomorrow morning, from 0700 to 0730 [0330-0400 GMT] broadcast on the 19-meter band, which is equivalent to a frequency of 15315 khz. Good night. Long live Iran."

Reports Hadavi Resignation

GF241305 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] the news of the resignation of Mr Hadavi from the Council of Guardians of the revolution as important. Hadavi was the first chief prosecutor of the government of Ayatollah Khomeyni who signed the execution orders of over 400 political and military figures during 1979 and (?insured) that they were carried out. The news and cause of Hadavi's resignation has not been announced by the Tehran authorities.

Notes Antiregime Operations

GF241322 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Communique issued by the central committee of the defenders of Iran--Shora-ye Markazi-e Dejbanan-e Iran--on the start of the second phase of operation inside Iran against the Khomeyni regime--no date given]

[Text] That which has been carried out so far by the defenders of Iran to overthrow the illegal mullahs' regime was the first phase of the struggle. It was implemented under the title "(?defense) phase." In this phase, the defenders of Iran, using [words indistinct] defense methods, were able to complete their program of establishing forces (?inside Iran) with complete success. They have been established at their posts. On 20 March, 1981, the defense phase ended and the whole expanse of our great country came under the operational umbrella of the Iranian defenders. The second phase of the operation--advance toward predetermined targets--started on 21 March, 1981.

The communique adds: Leave the enemy. Separate yourselves from the regime. Realize that during their advance, the defenders of Iran will destroy any obstacle and will move forward.

At the end of the communique issued by the central committee of the defenders of Iran, it is announced: With our faith in the ancient and nationalist traditions of Iran, and with due consideration for the present miserable situation afflicting our dear nation and the great calamity that has caused grief to our nation, called the Islamic Republic, we will celebrate the proud traditions of the new year when we have freed Iran and when we can (?conciliate over the bodies of the enemies of our dear country) and thus celebrate Iran's liberation.

NEPAL

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 9 MAY

BK211528 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The election to the Rashtriya Panchayat [National Parliament]--is to be held throughout the kingdom on Saturday, 9 May 1981. This is stated in a notice released by the election commission. Casting of ballots will start at 0800 on that day and all those who have entered the polling centers by 1700 will be allowed to vote, the notice adds.

SRI LANKA

BANDARANAIKE REELECTED FREEDOM PARTY PRESIDENT

BK211101 Hong Kong AFP in English 0541 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Colombo, 21 Mar (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike last night won overwhelming support from members of her political party to continue as its president despite her recent disenfranchisement, party sources said.

The question whether she could continue to function as president of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) was raised by some members at a crucial meeting yesterday of the party's working committee and at a meeting of the executive committee which followed.

Some senior members had voiced doubts whether legally she could continue to lead the party as she had lost her civic rights.

Mrs Bandaranaike, 64, Sri Lanka's prime minister from 1960 to 1965 and from 1970 to 1977, was stripped of her civic rights for 7 years and expelled from Parliament last October after a presidential commission had found her guilty of misuse and abuse of power during her last term as premier.